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Levat News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usrrap Paiss and New York Associated Paiss and Use 29 Am street. All information and deci-ments for publicuse instantly dissignmented to the wress of the whole country.

A Great Fight and the Fighters.

There is a tremendous effort now making within the Republican party to prevent that organization from being possessed by the MCKINLEY craze, a craze which threatens to bring serious trouble upon the party and the country both. Most of the Republican statesmen seem to have lost either their heads or their hearts. They are screaming for McKINLEY as originals, or they are climbing into the McKINLEY wagon as frightened and penitent deserters from other candidates. The business world, together with the mass of thoughtful, sober, and self-respecting Americans, is praying that it may be saved from MCKINLEY.

Possibly some people may not appreciate fustly the fact that the Republican leaders who will not agree to McKinley's nomination, and who are fighting with undiminishing resolution against an apparently overwhelming force of delegates and against factional threats of vengeance for the defeated, are Thomas C. Platt of New York, MATTHEW S. QUAY of Pennsylvania, and JAMES S. CLARKSON of Iowa, three politicians who have for years been particular targets for the sneers and denunciations which the Mugwumps of both parties have been accustomed to fling at men of their

It is what we call a gallant fight.

The Origin of the Nansen Story.

We have already reported that the people of Ust Yansk, in Siberia, near the Arctic Ocean, were unable to shed any light on the strange story about Dr. NANSEN's return, though it was sent out to the world from their town. It is likely that the facts been revealed by Mr. KUCHNAREFF, the Siberian trader.

He says that one of the parties he sent to the New Siberian Islands last summer to collect mammoth ivory reported upon their return that they had seen some Europeans near the islands, but they paid no attention to them, as they thought the men were engaged in a "useless expedition, similar to that of the Jeannette and others."

We must respectfully decline to believe that these ivory collectors saw any Europeans at the islands. Men of the Caucasian race do not meet friendly disposed beings of the same species either in an Arctic or a time of day. If the seekers after mammoth remains had not gone half way to meet the slleged Europeans, the latter would have gone all the way to meet them; but it was not the ivory hunters who spread the NAN-BEN story.

Mr. KANDAKOFF, a police official on the mainland, heard that some ivory collectors had seen Europeans at the New Siberian Islands. He at once decided that the mysterious strangers belonged to Dr. NANSEN'S expedition, and a report of the explorer's reappearance was immediately heralded, with sundry embellishments, such as his discovery of the North Pole and so on.

From the first, all American and most British geographers declined to give the alightest credence to this story. The most noteworthy phase of the whole matter was the credulity displayed by certain gentlemen in Scandinavia and elsewhere who wrote learned articles to show that, in all | never have the slightest chance of being caron his way home.

In Cuban Waters.

The distinguished Spanish naval commander, Admiral NAVARRO, has returned to Havana, and, apart from the trial of the prisoners captured on the arms-bearing schooner, the Competitor, his presence there is needed in the naval interest of Spain. The Spanish navy in Cuban waters during the past year has demonstrated its inefficiency in a way that must have troubled the mind of NAVARRO. Spain sent a strong naval patrol to Cuba soon after the opening of the war, under orders given at Madrid to cooperate with the land forces as far as possible, and to guard the coast against such hostile expeditions as might be sent from other parts of the West Indies, or from any part of the North American continent.

So far as cooperation with the army is concerned, there is hardly anything to be said. As we remember, the navy has rendered service to the troops in but two instances. After the recent fight at Lechuza, in which Spain was defeated, the retreating Spaniards fled to the shore of Cabanas Bay, where they took refuge upon a Spanish gunboat, and were thus saved from death at the hands of Gen. MACEO. In the other instance, a small gunbout came to the rescue of a body of Spanish troops who had been attacked on the banks of a navigable river which empties into the sea on the northeastern coast of the island, and it is possible that the Cubans were prevented by that gunboat from destroying the force of the enemy there.

So far as guarding the coast against ships as many as forty or fifty sea craft of various kinds, including one vessel as large as the Bermuda, have landed arms or other munitions of war at places on the Cuban seaboard within a year. We speak of sea craft which set out for Cuba from West India ports, or from Central America, Mexico, or other parts of the American continent. Few of them have found any serious difficulty in reaching their destination, though the ships of the Spanish patrol in Cuban waters have been constantly on the lookout for them. The case of the arms-bearing Hermuda, which set out on her first expedition from this port in March, was a remarkable one. There was no concealment of the day of her departure, and of it weeks in advance. The whole of the Spanish Cuban fleet was on the alert for her, and some of the ships of it came very near our own coast in order to eatch sight of her; yet she sailed toward

there to our own seaboard without inter- at all, must be found in man's improved ference from any Spanish naval commander. She set out on her second expedition not

It is amusing to hear of the boasting at vessel, a few days ago, of the arms-bearing schooner Competitor, Had Spain won a great naval victory in Cuban waters the manifestations of delight could hardly have been greater than they were over the seizure of the helpless schooner; and her captor has been honored as though he were a naval hero whose home was on the bounding billows. The catching of the Competitor is the greatest of Spain's naval exploits in Cuban waters.

About the only use of the Spanish Cuban naval patrol has been in preventing the revolutionists from taking possession of patrol, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, or some other port would have been under the Cuban flag before this time.

The distinguished Spanish naval com mander, Admiral NAVARRO, distinguished for his rank if not for his achievements, will now have the opportunity of inquiring seriously into these things. If he could procure the services of some such skipper as Capt. O'BRIEN of the Bermuda he might send most of the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters back to the Bay of Biscay. But we guess be isn't able to do that.

The Political Campaign in Canada.

In the speech which Sir Charles TUPPER, the new Premier of the Dominion, made in Winnipeg on Friday evening, he took the firmest possible ground on behalf of the educational rights of the Catholic minority in Manitoba. He distinctly said that unless the provincial Government should restore to the Catholics the rights of which, according to a decision of the imperial Privy Council, they have been unjustly deprived, the Government of the Dominion would be compelled to interpose by force. This declaration has cleared the ground, and presents a definite issue upon which, as upon a pivot, the approaching general election will turn.

It is evident that Sir CHARLES has made up his mind to face the loss of Ontario, and topes to win by carrying Quebec and the maritime provinces. This was the only line of defence left open to him from the moment Sir OLIVER MOWAT decided to cooperate in good faith with the Liberals, of whom Mr. LAURIER is the chief. For many years Sir OLIVER has played a double game, carrying Ontario for the Liberals at provincial elections, but allowing the Conservatives to return a majority of members to the Ottawa about the origin of this yarn have at last | House of Commons. Now he has turned over a new leaf, and so convinced seem the Liberals of his present trustworthiness that Mr. LAURIER is said to have offered to resign the headship of the party in his favor. That on the face of it is a reasonable proposal, for Ontario contains considerably more than two-fifths of the population of the Dominion; and, should it give the Liberals a practically solid delegation to Ottawa, it would be in a position to challenge preponderance in the party councils. Nobody believes that the Liberals can carry Quebec in an election hinging on the school rights of Catholics in Manitoba, and if they return any members at all from that province they will be lucky. tropical waste without at least passing the | As for the maritime provinces-Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and British Columbia-they are likely to follow their usual course, and go as the Ministry in power and the railways wish. Still, if Ontario sends an unbroken phalanx of Liberals, a sufficient number of scattering votes may be picked up in other quarters to give the MOWAT-LAURIER combination a small majority.

So far as American onlookers are concerned, they would about as soon see the Canadian Liberals beaten as to see them win under Sir OLIVER MOWAT. He is a determined foe to annexation or independence, and it is doubtful whether he would give more than lukewarm support to the LAURIER programme of unrestricted reciprocity. We presume that the programme is a vote catcher, or the Liberal leaders would not persist in dangling it before the constituencies, but Mr. LAURIER himself must know that it will obability, Nansen had been seen and was | ried out. The United States will never enter into such a one-sided bargain. If the 5,000, 000 Canadians desire access to the market furnished by 70,000,000 Americans, they can obtain it in one way only, namely, by becoming citizens of our republic. The open advocacy of annexation or independence has been judicially declared not treasonable in the Do minion, and the sooner Canadians avail themselves of their lawful right to discuss their own political future, the better it will be for the whole Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent.

Legislation as an Aid to Success

In the debate in the Senate last Friday the new Senator from South Carolina, Mr. TILLMAN, enabled Senator HILL to show his strength and skill as a debater, and brought out from the New York Senator many apt observations which deserve to be heeded by Congress and the people.

Among other extravagant statements made by Senator TILLMAN in the course of the discussion was the declaration that there were "more white slaves in sight of the Statue of Liberty, or within ten miles of it, than are to be found in any other area on the American continent." To this startling effort of South Carolina imagination Senator Hill responded:

"That is an old story with my friend, whichhe has repeatedly told on the stump. The State of New York is no different from any other State. We have not just and equal laws, made by the people of our Stat Our people are industrious. What money they have was acquired by hard labor upon their farms, in their manufactories. They are, in the main, a contented and happy people. There will be in times like ther some distress; there will be times when labor will be scarce; there will be times when labor will be plenti-ful; there will be times of high prices, and there will bearing arms for the Cubans is concerned.

the Spanish mavy in Cuban waters has been people that all of this condition of affairs which has occurred in all the periods of the world has occurred in all the periods of the world. can be cured by legislation. It can not be done Legislation may aid us in the great buttle of to hay ous some good, as good laws may help and had laws may injure some: but, in the main, the decretime which I teach and the decreine which I learned from by father, and which I think should be taught t future generations, is that, in the main, every man in this free country of ours is the architect of his own fortune. Each man has the same right to become a millionaire as the sons of men in New York who hav

accumulated their millions, and honestly,
Sir. it is not increasing that I should to any extent
defend what are valled the millional res of Wallatreet. ey are like every one cise, they are endeavering to get finh. The farmers are trying to better their are trying to be at their humide homes; all are trying to better their condition in life. They cannot be much aided by legislation."

Here was a blast of cold common sense on the heated turnoil of populistic sentiment, the Captain-General of Cuba was apprised and the theories of those who rely too much upon the efficacy of laws to make men good or prosperous or happy. The leason that Senator Hill tried to emphasize can not be too well or widely learned. Legislation will not cure all or most of the evils Cuba, landed her arms, took her departure which beset mankind, in this age of the for Central America, and returned from world or any other. The remedies, if found

and constantly improving regulation of his own conduct. Sensible legislation will, of course, facilitate advancement, just as foolish law making will retard progress, but, as Havana over the capture by a Spanish naval | a rule, the enactments by which the Government of a country is regulated are the manifestations and results of wisdom already attained rather than causes and influences

leading to wisdom in the future. Senator Hill also did well to point out that the desire to get rich was not confined to men who are stigmatized as the "millionaires of Wall street." A like meentive sus tains the endeavors of the farmer and the laborer, who toll for increased possessions to help themselves and those who are dependent upon them. And so great and manifold are the opportunities in this country for the humblest to make their way to a scaport. We suppose that, but for the | the front and the top that in all human probability the millionaires of New York half a century hence, will include a majority of men who are now babes or lads in the obscure homes of those earning an honest living, in the city or country, by the work of their hands.

To them, and to thousands and thousands of others who have inherited or can create in themselves the qualities which lead to success-and we are speaking of deserved success-it will make comparatively little difference what laws Congress puts upon the statute book during the next fifty years. Those laws may help them somewhat or somewhat hurt them; but, as Senator Hill. says, "in the main, every man in this free country of ours is the architect of his own fortune." They will get there, just the same.

Mars and Its Inhabitants,

Is there such a state of things on the surface of the planet Mars as justifles us in believing that organic life has been developed there? Assuming that there are living beings on Mars, how should we expect them to differ from those who inhabit the earth? An attempt to answer these interesting questions is made by the well-known French astronomer, CAMILLE FLAMMARION, in the May number of the North American Review.

So far as meteorological and geographical conditions are concerned, there is no reason why organic life of the highest type should not have been evolved upon the planet Mars. The seas occupy only about one-half of the surface; the northern hemisphere is almost wholly dry land. Not only are the Martian seas less extensive; they are also very shallow. The mechanism by which water is distributed is different from that with which we are familiar. Here the solar heat continually raises from the surface of the seas a great quantity of water in the state of vapor to a certain height, where it condenses into clouds which, transported by winds over the continents, are resolved into rain or snow, and thus give rise to streams and rivers. In the Martian atmosphere, on the other hand, clouds and rivers are rarely observed. The quantity of solar heat received by Mars, it should be noted, is only about half as much as is re ceived upon the earth. The seasons, however, are about twice as long, and direct observation proves that the snow sheet formed around the poles during the long winter melts almost entirely during the long summer. It is this fusion of the snow which regulates the water circulation. No clouds, no rain, no springs, no streams, no rivers carry back precipitated water to the sea; but the melting of the snows produces extensive inundations, and a system of so-called "canals," perhaps natural, perhaps artificial, distributes these snowwaters over the whole surface of the continent. It is this network of canals which constitutes the principal, if not the only, mechanism by which water, and with it organic life, can be diffused over the planet's surface. From all the thoroughly verified data relating to temperature and the distribution of water, M. FLAMMARION draws the conclusion that the world of Mars teems with organic life. On the other hand, the French astrono-

mer replies in the negative to the question whether in the present state of our knowledge we can scientifically form for ourselves any theory as to the nature of its inhabitants. It is certain that the forms, the didepend upon the medium which they inhabit, upon their specific gravity, and upon the manner of their nourishment. To the fact that every living form is determined in and by its medium, the fossils bear conclusive testimony. For example, when the waters covered all the globe there was no terrestrial animal that breathed by means of lungs. Gravity, and the density of the materials of which beings are composed. play a great part in determining their organization. In the sea animals lose a portion of their weight equal to that of the volume of water displaced, and they can, therefore, without much inconvenience attain to the dimensions of the whales. It could not be so on solid ground, where even elephants meet with some difficulty in moving. Gravity opposes a limit to the size of creatures. It is this which prevents the birds from reaching a stature comparable to that of men. If the attraction of the earth were less powerful, our winged tribes might have received a much greater development. M. FLAN-MARION suggests that in that event the progress of thought might have been wrought out through the birds instead of through the mammals, so that ultimately the human soul might have dwelt in some winged form instead of being embodied in a being that cleaves to the earth. Now, the attraction of gravitation is much less powerful upon the surface of Mars than it is upon the surface of the earth. The exact proportion is 376 to 1,000; that is to say, a man weighing 160 pounds upon the earth would weigh only sixty pounds upon the surface of our neighboring globe. There is, therefore, nothing unreasonable from the scientific point of view in the hypothesis that the remarkable lightness of bodiles on the surface of Mars may have developed winged beings more highly than the earth-cleaving creatures, and that consequently on that planet the superior race, or human race, possesses the power of flight, which would, unquestionably, have given it a great advantage in the struggle for existence. It does not follow that the inhabitants of Mars must necessarily have the form of birds, for the

bat, which is a mammal, can fly. The assumption, however, that on Mars the superior race is a winged race, is purely conjectural, and overlooks the fact that while a human being would weigh on the surface of that planet only about one-third as much as he weighs on the earth, the Martian atmosphere would be rarefied in precisely the same proportions; that is to say, the barometer on Mars, instead of standing at 30 inches at the sea level, as upon the earth, would there indicate only 11.28 inches, which is the pressure we find in a balloon at an elevation of 26,250 feet, or that of the highest peaks of the Hima-

Upon the whole, M. FLANMARION admits

that we can scarcely hope to ascertain the physical nature of the denizens of the planet whose orbit is next outside ours until we are brought into communication with them. He is convinced, however, that Mars, being older than the earth in chronological order. and having been more quickly cooled on account of its lesser volume, has afforded a much longer time for the processes of evolution, and is at present inhabited by beings more intelligent and less imperfect than we,

Wheel Away, Girls !

An article in the Nineteenth Century, en titled "A Medical View of Cycling for Ladies," by W. H. FENTON, A. M., M. D., tells that the cycling woman has successfully passed the barrier of a once frowning science. We know that many physicians still look upon cycling as work unfit for women; but Dr. FENTON speaks with confidence that must necessarily denote a change in the mind of the medical profession in its favor. Cycling has come as a happy cap to mod-

ern women's indulgence in physical exercise. Girls ride, hunt, play tennis, row, play golf, though there is high authority that forbids them to play golf, with the result of health, beauty, and the spirit that comes with them. Women come much sooner than men to the end of their physical powers, largely because of "hereditary disuse of their motor centres." Time, however, will level this up. The leg, the instrument most seriously taxed in all cases of wheeling, has in the case of woman not only "great latent possibilities of development," but it finds in wheeling decided potentialities of benefit. For instance, varicose veins may be cured. A spin on a wheel is the very thing for a shop girl who has to stand for hours behind a counter during the day. The "erectors of the spine" are also excellently strengthened. Dr. FENTON has discovered that the real use of the scorcher, the hump-backed deformity that at first repelled many people from mounting a wheel at all, has been to show how important it is, for health and presentability, to sit up straight.

Hill climbing is dangerous for women. The large abdominal muscles are particularly strained in that, and it takes long practice for a woman to be in a condition to climb hills. They had better avoid them.

The parts of a woman's dress requiring particular attention cover the feet, ankles, neck, and arms. When one gets hot it is easy to be chilled through these portions of the body, and the common dress of women does not protect them. Gaiters or spatts, high collars, and close-fitting sleeves are recommended, and also warm, absorbent underclothing. Riding with the saddle too low may flex the knee too continuously and cause synovitis. Ride high enough. The saddle, moreover, must be planned and arranged with particular care.

In fine, says Dr. FENTON, an organically sound woman can cycle with as much impunity as a similar man. Hooroo!

Good Greater New Yorkers-that is, good eltizens of old New York and Brooklyn-are for the Consolidation bill now in Governor Mon-TON's hands!

While the navy is occupying the attention of Congress, the needs of the revenue marine should not be overlooked. In a recent communication to Senator Culton, Assistant Secretary HAMLIN noted that there are now only two revenue cutters on the great lakes. One is the Johnson, an old wooden vessel, built in 1865, at a cost of \$92,000, on which an aggregate of \$87,000 has since been expended for repairs, while she is not worth further repairs of consequence. She is stationed at Milwaukee. The other, stationed at Detroit, is the side-wheeler Fessenden, of iron hull, and she is

a good vessel, but obsolete in type. Besides these, there is a small iron revenue tug, the Calumet, of 123 tons, new, and designed for harborduty and anchorage work at Chicago, where she is now stationed. There has been under construction at Cleveland a new revenue cutter, but the Treasury Department thinks that there ought to be at least two more for the great lakes alone. It must be remembered that the Rusa-Bagor treaty with Great Britain prevents us from maintaining anything like a strong naval force there, so that, apart from their uses in the customs service, a supply of revenue cutters that might be turned into small war vessels seems prudent.

In addition, the Treasury Depar ensions, and the structure of organic life | that more cutters should be built for the Pacific coast. Those now there, some wooden and some iron, are all too small, too slow, and of old types. The new ones should be free from these faults, and should be able to keep the sea under all conditions, with a steaming radius of not less than 2,500 miles.

A Judicial Spectacle Painfully Frequent of Late: FroG.

The reported reduction of one-third in the salaries of Spain's diplomatic representatives here must make them feel the hardships, if not the horrors, of war. It must also be an unexpected sequence of the vigorous operations of GOMEZ and MACEO. It is not unnatural to infer retrenchments also among Spanish officials in the peninsula; and, at all events, if this form of frugality goes very far, enthusiasm for carrying on the war is likely to coze away

But perhaps most remarkable is the statement that the expense of Spain's secret service system here is to be reduced one-half, and that no extra trouble is to be taken to intercept filibusters. as the cordon of war vessels about Cuba can be relied upon to stop hostile expeditions. That would be an extraordinary change from the excessive zeal which once sent our cutters on wildgoose chases in fancled trespasses upon Spain's rights. She is going to get very tired of this war before long.

If to two sons of lowa, the Hon. Will-LIAM BOYD ALLISON and the Hon. HORACE Boxes, Fortune seems to give the refrigerator glance just at present, yet lown is not without consolations. To her have just been sent a bronze medal and a diploma, awarding to her the Bun of Preeminence for the finest collection of farm and garden stuff at the World's Fair. If booms fail to grow in that State, cereals and other fruits of the soil grow there with great enthusiasm and result; and, after all, crops are more than votes, although Mr. Allison and Mr. Botts may not think so.

Justice to District Attorney Osborne,

To the Entrop or Tan Sex-Ser. In justice to Wr Smoone, the Assistant District Attorney, whose conthe recent violin case you criticise, I think is my duty to inform you that my report of his a ming up, on which you have your remarks, was in I was erroneously informed that Mr. Osborne in his

closing speech asked the jury why the defendant, if he was on honest man, was afreed to take the stand in his own belaif, and I repeated the error in my report. When I tried to correct the mistake it was too late. The presecutor, in his address to the jury, never referred to the matter, though it had already h

The Court in its charge expressly cautioned the jury not to suffer the marites to be projudiced by the jury and to suffer the inserver stand, defendant's failure to take the stand. Fower Emerson.

Washington Called Bown.

TO THE LUTTOR OF THE SEA SEC. When one under-takes to correct the mistakes of others he should be reasonably extain of the accuracy of his own information. Mr. Lone of Tacoura today you that so-called "Gregora place" is spin, which are red Bouglas fir and is malify home in in a star to Mandragian. No should be made to bought a bought of the many to be tanists. The graph farm in the Bought of the control of the many in the Bought of the control of the called the control of th each pine in the longins sprace. The uncrease full-ing the pine is the longing sprace. The uncrease full-ion of the matter former is the form further Co-lumbia to the scathern and of the former Newada. Se-lection: "The white and red its be one to the grain Adors. Kill."

Ex-State Forester of California.

CITY MEN IN TWO STATES. coming to the Front in New York, Going to the Mear in littacts.

Twenty years ago, in the politics of New York State, the leading men in both parties were residents of the smaller cities or country districts, and the position held by the large cities was, relatively, a subordinate one. The two representatives of New York State in the United States Senate were from Utica, and in the factional divisions among Republicans, Mr. Conkling, the senior of these Utica Senators, had as his chief opponent his assoclate's predecessor in Washington, Senator Fenton, a resident of the small town of Caroll in Chautauqua county. The Democrats long had, as their acknowledged leader. Horatio Seymour of Utica, and the second Democrat in point of duration and efficiency of party service was Sanford E. Church of Al-

don. In Orleans county. For many years the Allmany politicians, especially Albany Democrats, had a determining influence on New York State politics, and, as the Conventions of both parties were governed by the votes of the up State or country districts. the power of the representatives of New York and Brooklyn to set up any serious claim to supremacy was not to be regarded as a menace

to the power of the country districts.

The first change came when the Republicans did away with the system of electing delegates to their Convention by Assembly district divisions. For many years they have been chosen on the basis of the vote cast at the preceding general election, and following this altered system of division the leading politicians of the State on the Republican side have been gravitating steadily toward New York.

Twenty or even ten years ago three of the four Republican delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention would have been accredited to the country districts as follows: Thomas C. Platt, Owego, Tioga country Chauncey M. Decew, Peekskill, Westchester county, and Warner Miller, Herkimer, Herkimer county. This year Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew, as well as their associate, Mr. Lauterbach, reside in the city of New York, and all the important ousliness interests of Senator Warner Miller are in the city where he is now making his home. In fact, all four of the Republican delegates at large are residents of New York preceding general election, and following this

This year Mr. Platt and Mr. Bepew, as well as their associate, Mr. Lauterbach, reside in the city of New York, and all the important business interests of Semator Warner Miller are in the city where he is now making his home. In fact, all four of the Republican delegates at large are residents of New York city, and the dovernor is a New York city, and the dovernor is a New York city, and the theorem is a New York city, and the theorem is a New York city, and the theorem is a New York city with the first pointed for the pendent of 1892 Senator Hill was accredited to Edmira, a city with which his political fame seemed to be inseparably connected, and of which he had been Mayor. Mr. Plower was credited to Jefferson county, and William F. Sheehan to Buffalo. Senator Hill has since moved to Albany, Gov. Flower is a legal resident of New York, and ex. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan has moved from Buffalo to New York, and there are no longer throughout the State any conspicuous or representative Democratic leasers residing in minor cities or country places who exercise large influence in the political field.

While this is the condition of things political field.

While this is the condition of things political field.

While this is the condition of things political field.

While this is the condition of things prevalls in Illinois, the largest of the States of the West, notwithstanding the growth tome of it real and some of it featings prevalled in Illinois was John R. Tanner, who halls from Clay county in the southern part of the State, fifty miles due east from St. Louis, it is a small county politically; and the town from Whelm Mr. Tanner comes, Louis, it is a small county politically; and the town from Method Mr. Tanner comes, Louis, it is a small county politically; and the town from Lougo inhabitants, is usually be morrate. For many years there has been an almost unbroken line of Republican Governors in Illinois, Gov. Cullem and his Democratic of the Democratic Prom Buomerate of the Chicago, Mr. Lincoln, when nominated fo

PEARY AND ASTRUP.

A Characteristic Lie Evolved by the New

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The avidity shown by the public for legitimate news connected with Arctic exploration and Arctic travellers, has encouraged certain newsmongers to spread abroad the most sensational stories in connection with recent expeditions to the North. Witness the twice-repeated announcement in 1895 and 1896 that Dr. Nansen had reached the North Pole and had communicated with natives of Siberia on his return Also the preposterous rumor that Verhoeffthe ill-starred mineralogist of Peary's first expedition-had subsisted alone for over three years in an inhospitable region, and, unaided, had traversed the 800 miles to the Pole, and thence made his way to the mouth of the Lena

One of to-day's morning papers, after referring to the tragic death of Elvind Astron in Norway during the past winter, prints the following paragraph, which its European correspondent ascribes to a Copenhagen paper;

"One now learns that the affair was nothing less than a duel, and, according to report, Astrup's adversary was no other person than the American, Lieut, Peary, This story has caused an immense sen-ation."

American, Lieut, Peary, This story has caused an immense sensation."

When it is recalled that Astrup disappeared in the Lilie Elivedal Vallev, near the village of Jerkin, on Dec. 27, last, and his body was recovered on Jan. 21, and furthermore when it is remembered that Lieut, Peary was continuously on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the past whiter—the impossibility of a physical encounter between the two explorers becomes auparent.

As a member of the Peary Relief Expedition of 1892, it was my good fortune to meet Peary and Astrup on the berders of the inland ice, when I congratulated them on the success of their memorable journey to the northern tertheir memorable journey to the northern ter-

of 1892, it was my good fortune to meet Peary and Astrop on the berders of the iniand ite, when I congratulated them on the success of their memorable journey to the northern terminus of tircenland.

During the intimate association on board the Kite which followed, and a similar companionship on the Falcon, while on the return yovage of the auxiliary expedition of 1894, I had the fullest opportunities of observing the attitude and relationship between Licut. Peary and his young Norse associate.

I can say without reservation that I never heard the commander of the expedition speak disnormatingly of Astroportunities of the relationship of the expedition speak disnormatingly of Astroportunities of the expedition speak disnormatingly of Astroportunities of the expedition speak disnormatingly of the expedition of the expect toward Peary or reflected on his integrity of character. The allegation of emitty between the two is a monstrous perversion of the truth. The article tends to being dishonor on a brilliant young explorer, whose death already resis under the smalow of track mystery, and likewise impuns the character of a gallant officer, who has brought deserved honer to his country by his Arc is achievements. In justice to the living and the dead, I protest against such sensational and manifestly methodolous perversion of facts.

HENRY 6, BHYANT,

George Washington's Mock Funerals.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Acc: In the interesting article in The Sex of Sunday. May 3, logariting Mrs. fully hobbins Talcott, who recently deed near Hart ford, Cone., at the age of 105 years, it is stated that "she distinctly remembered theorge Washington funcial at Alexandria, Va., and her attribute the Breas at Alexandria, Va., and her stories of that vent were most interesting. She was only a girl at to thine, but the processing made such an impression in her mind that the never for, or it." The run-roll which Sirs. Takest remembered was resumably not the funeral at Alexandria into the the "most funeral," celebrated at the time in Arbon absence in the Luire that in the funeral that one of the store in the control of the ather of the "control of the store in the control of the store in the store in the control of the store in the To result of the house of the factor witnessed a further suggest that Mrs. Talcott witnessed a further the first Mrs. Heavy Mrs. Bacoutys, May 4

A Matter of Boubt,

"Do you expect to suffer from hay fever this sum No. Not unless my husband's hustness improves."

Paradoxical as It May Sound. From the Phi adelphia Record. The needy never have the dough.

SPECIALISTS OF LARGE INCOMES. Physicians with Many Patients Who Some-

A visit in the morning to the office of any of the specialists who have succeeded in establishing themselves in business in this city will make it clear why so many young medical students are possessed of the philanthropic intention of devoting their careers to alleviailing a single human ill. The usual office hours are from 0 A. M. to 1 P. M. During that time from two to twenty patients will generally be found waiting their turn in the reception room. The fee commonly charged by specialists of the first class is \$10 for the first consulation and \$5 for each subsequent interview. The paysicians who are at the very top in their special branches of the medical pr sion have a higher scale of fees. From these figures one may calculate incomes for specialists ranging upward from ten, twenty, and thirty thousand dollars a year. That is from their office practice in the morning. In addition thay have the afternoon in which to visit patients and to perform operations. The fees charged for performing operations are ex-ceedingly high in special cases, to that alto-gether the specialist is very well rewarded for whatever peculiar skill and knowledge he may have accurate.

whatever peculiar skill and knowledge he may have acquired.

The proceedings at one of the interviews between specialist and patient are sometimes of a simplicity surprising to a layman, and the physician seems to earn als fee easily. Not tengage when it came a man's turn to be admitted into the consultation room of an occulist of high standing in this city, the physician requested him to wait a moment while he attended to another patient. The other patient was then admitted into the room. It was a young girl who was accommanied by her mother. The oculist merely raised the girl's cyclid, looked at the eye, and told the mother to bring her daughter back in three days. For this performance he accepted the usual fee of \$5. The proceeding lasted about one minute.

usual fee of \$0. The proceeding listed with one minute.

Often psoule who are being fitted with glasses are told to return again and again to the oculist while he goes over the measure-ments, until the patients are profoundly im-pressed with the conviction that while it is well to be careful, it must also be exceedingly rectification.

well to be careful, it must also be exceedingly profitable.

Oculists are not alone among specialists as regards earning their fees with apparent ease. For instance, some physicians who make a speciality of skin complaints seem to be equally fortunate. The man who saw the oculist charge \$5 for a minute's work told some friends about it. When he got through his experience was capped by a man who went for treatment to a skin specialist of the same standing as the oculist.

"I had a light attack of coverna," he said.
"I went to him, was assured that my case was curable, got a prescription, and paid \$10. I had the prescription put up, used it, and have never had any trouble since. But the doctor had told me to come back to him in a week, and I went. Then he told me to come back in another week, and I did so. Each visit cost me \$5. Finally I asked him how much lenger he thought I'd have to go there. He said shout a year. Then I stopped off short and saved about \$200 in fees, and laven't regretted it slace. The trouble with him was that he cured me too quick.

This physician, like the others referred to, too the advertise, and hates quacks. Many of his patients are women who show less strength of mind than the man who told the strength of mind than the man who told the

MISERY IN A DRESS SUIT.

Wretched Condition of a Gawky Young Man in Hired Garments. From the Indianapolis Journal.

He was gawky, sandy, and long-necked; he was bow-legged and limber-jointed; in short he was a man whom nature never intended for dress parade, and he knew it. Only one person besides his wife ever said he was hand some, and that was a spinster who had had poems accepted by magazines, and her opinion was hardly worth the atmosphere used in expressing it.

that was a spinster who had had poems accepted by magazines, and her opinion was hardly worth the atmosphere used in expressing it. Andyet, when our friend's lodge was to have a reception, hanquet, and ball, his wife urused him to wend dress suit. In a moment of groundless vanity he assented and rented a full evening dress outh. Then his troubles began.

When he tried on the suit at the clothing store the coat lancis flared and wrinkied the shoulders. Accordingly, the accommodating salesman pinned the lower corners of the coat front to the bottom of the vest. The latter garment had an unusually large opening in front, the whole garment containing just enough goods to make a watch guard. When he got the whole suit on he felt like anything but a happy man, but the feeling would wear off, he fold himself, it never did. When he bot the precious bundle homeward dress suits instead of renting them.

The wife went to a hairdresser, leaving the husband to the slories of his dress suit. After a violent and manful struggle he succeeded in getting into the trousers. He owned no patent leathers, and his calfskin shoes, with a coat of liquid dressing that refused to shine over ordinary blacking, looked as if they had been dipped in link. This "domestle finish" added nothing in the way of comfort. Then came the shirt.

Just as he had got that freshly laundered garment well adjusted, a cold perspiration broke out all over the victim's person as he noted the narrowness of the bosom. A horrid possibility he dared not even mentally express dawned upon him. But it was the only clean shirt he owned. Collar and a three-foraquarter white bow were the next essentials, and then that dreadful horse-collar vest! It was as he had expected! The shirt bosom was two inches too narrow for the vest opening! He at lest decided to pull the vest down, narrowing the vent, and pin the bottom to the trousers, it was as he had expected! The shirt bosom was two inches too narrow for the vest opening! He as leaded to pull the vest down, narrowing the

such circumstances all men are miserable

His Debut in the Applejack Region.

From the Philadelphia Record. There is a young doctor in the graduating class of one of the medical colleges of this city who now has a high regard for the accomplishments of New Jersey in the manufacture of incoxicating beverages. He is a native of Kenucky, and a few days ago, in company with three of his classmates, he visited a farmer ocated just outside of Camden, who endeaved to make things pleasant for the boys. The ores to make things pleasant for the boys. The jug of appleinck was passed around, and the Southern Escularius, after a preliminary taste, filled his glass full of the tempting beverage. No amount of explanation on the part of his friends could change his determination to take a big drink.

friends could change his determination to take a big drink.

"I have been raised on whiskey," said he, "and I know what I am doing. You need not be aireaid of me taking more than I can carry," Each time the jug went around he insisted on a full glass of applelack. When exeming arrived it was a said procession that moved toward the ferry. The nest had to into hu and carry the Sauthern gentleman to the board, and his friends had to put him to bed at his locarding place, and it was several days before he could stand any one walking heavily over the floor, and a week before he was up and about. He locks forward to a sweet revenge this sumer, as he has ordered two gallons of applejack to take home for his friends.

Faise Alarm. From the Cleveland Plain Pealer.

There is a physician in Cicveland who is pretty sure to stutter when under the stress of excitement. Some time ago be had excised to prospect of the stress of a function of the stress of a function apprehension, or husband and prespective father, who, by way, had set his heart on a son and hear. Leveluly pacing the library when the doc-

tor entered.

"Weit doctor," cried the husband, forcing a smile, "is it twins;"

"Tr tr tr," legan the doctor.

"Triplets," treat Casar.

"Ou qu qu, "tunnered the doctor.

"Qu qu -qu" -tummered the doctor.
"Quadruplets! Huly smoke"
"No, no." cried the doctor. "Qu -qu quite
the contrary. Tr try and take it pu - public
scophically. It's just a girl."

Matas Archeology. From the Justly Kinnehee Jouenal

Ancient Peinaquia didn't have any Board of

at an English theatre, "one could not help indering where all the clever people were the audience was so distinctly smart." The stay-at-homes, who have before them a long summer of loneliness in the midst of a motier throng, feel a strong interest in the proposed series of evening promenade concerts with Seidl's orchestra, the first of which was given last evening. The Metropolitan Opera House has been arranged for the requirements of the promenaders, with theorehestra scats taken out, the space floored over, while an electric fountain and platform for the musicians occupy the middle of the house. A chorus and ballet

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE

Nothing very interesting can be said about

town life at present. Of all the means and op

portunities for amusement, day and night, that

were available a few weeks ago, nothing re-

birds have taken flight, the dancers have gath

other fields for the display of their graces and

their ankles, and when Sir Henry Irving and

Miss Terry shall have finished their engagement here there will be nothing for evening on-

cupation until a warm wave opens the roof gar-

That the gay world grasps at every possible op-

day afternoon when Sheridan's time-honored

American Theatre with a star actor or actress

packed one, was to be seen almost every person

and, to repeat the incomplimentary remark of

London journalist up in a similar performance

of fashionable pretensions to be found in town.

n every part. In the andience, which was

ertunity for amusement was proved on Thurs-

"The Rivals," was produced at the

dens for unlimited drinks and fresh air.

ered their skirts about them and departed to

but the play and the Park. The sons

all light and alry in their attractions and suitable to a new in the shade atmosphere and the requirements of the large class of amusement seekers who are abroad on a summer evening. A fine crop of weddings for the June and autumn seasons is coming on, the number of ally large. Among the latest is that of Mice Crossly, who was for several years first secretary of the American Legation at Berlin, Delaffeld is a daughter of the celebrated physician, Dr. Francis Delafield, An engagement is also announced between Miss Rosa Buchanan, daughter of Mrs. James A. Buchanan, formerly of Baltimore, and sister of Mrs. Maybey Wain. wright, to Mr. Eugene Lentilhon, son of the

late Capt. Lentlibon of this city. Other engages

ments are kept back until after the brides-

troope, with a vaudeville and variety entertain-

ment, will be features of the entertainments,

elect have sailed for Europe.

The coaching parade of Saturday before last was hardly a display to be proud of, and it was rather mortifying to those who have the interests of the club at heart to see the display on ts twentieth anniversary so far behind in numhers and animation those of the early years of its existence. When the conches made their triumphal progress up the Fifth avenue the whole city was en fete to gaze at them, and the horses, the harness, and the owners who sat proudly on the box seats were watched and criticised by hundreds of spectators on the sidewalk. Balconles and windows along the route were crowded with gay parties to see the show, and Mr. Belmont's and Mr. Bives's four-in-hands were frequently cheered for the perfection of their appointments and the superiority of their horseflesh. Then Mrs. Belmont, most dainty and high bred of women, always sat beside her husband, and Miss Beckwith, now Mrs. Dudley Leigh, then in the zenith of her beauty, and Miss Carrie Berryman, now Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, were consplenous on the coach tops, their laps filled with flowers, bowing and smilling to friends and acquaintances along the route. The last parade was gray and dull to absolute grewsomeness. Even the skies seemed on the point of weeping at the departure of the old glories. Miss Katharine Duer, clad entirely in white, gave some light to the picture, and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, who sat beside her, in an excussite costume of uniform gray, contrasted well with the other ladies, most of whom were wearing all the colors of the rainbow. Two of the coaches hailed from Philadelphia, so that there were only six to the credit of the New York Club,

The bicycle ten suffered also from the dulness of the weather, and reminded one of the old story of the play of "Hamiet" with the part of a bicycle was to be seen outside or a bicycle costume within. There were many pretty women, however, not one of whom gave any indication of being deaf and dumb, and trade by the lively saleswomen was so brisk that a goodly sur

was secured for unruly boys. The return of the young athletes who went forth so pluckily to take part in the Olympic games in far-away Athens, without really knowing what was likely to be expected of them. ought certainly to have been marked by some general and public recognition of their skill and prowess. They came laden with trophies and rizes, and had good reason to be proud of their achievements. A private letter from a gentleman who witnessed the games says: "Our countrymen covered themselves with glory, and the only contest which was distinctively ancient -the throwing of the discus-was won by Robert Garrett, a Baltimorean, who had never seen a discus before. But the discus is somewhat similar to a quoit without the hole in the middle. and the young American, being far more powerful than his Greek adversaries, had little difficulty in sending it the longest distance.

By far the greatest excitement of the games was the running race from Marathon, which finished in the ancient structure called the Stadion, rebuilt in exactly the same lines as the old building and on the very same site. Here were assembled the King and royal family with 50,000 excited spectators, who, as the first man broke through the escort of cavalry which made way for the runners and rushed up the course of the Stadion toward the King's seat, rose to their feet, while their shouts of delight and exultation seemed to shake the very earth beneath us. The King stood up and removed his hat, and the Crown Prince and Prince George embraced the young fellow who, by the way, was an uneducated peasant from a small town in Attica, and the 50,000 spectators, although mostly foreigners, seemed all to rejoice that the victor was a tireek. It seemed more fitting and ap-

propriate that it should be so." We hear, until we are heartly tired of the subject, of the progress of the "new woman" in all manly and athletic pursuits, and even of her success in professions and occupations which men have hitherto considered exclusively their own, but as yet the paths of poetry and literature have not been invaded, nor the list of poetesses in this country or generation very largely increased by society women. A volume of poems has, however, been recently published by two young sisters belonging to an old and distinguished American family, which has met with a very favorable reception in England, and which will probably reflect much credit on the youthful aspirants fo literary fame. Among other young ladies of our "smart set" who have distinguished themselves of late in scientific and literary pursuits is Miss Heatrix Jones, who has taken a diploma in forestry, and Miss Alida Chanler, who, with her friend, Miss Eva Palmer, have enrolled their names as candidates at the Woman's College of Bryn Mawr for the "Curriculum Stakes" of 1999. This will involve four long years of struggle with dead and living languages, and the steadlest application to problems in mathematics, physics, and metaphysics.

This country has hitherto been considered the paradise of hotel keepers, and its gigantic structures for the refreshment of peripatetic Amerleans in their wanderings are generally admited to be the most luxurious in the world. The Hotel Cecil, which has recently been opened in ondon, is said to eclipse every other hostelry known to the civilized world. It stands on historic ground, once occupied by the ancient home of the Earls of Salisbury, and it takes its name from their family cognomen. It rejoices in a height of twenty-one stories, and, as the English say, "does for" fifteen hundred guests at one time and without the slightest confusion. The reatmeant is the most gargeous part of this gigantic hotel, and abounds in portraits and souvenies of Brake, Burghley, Salisbury, Lord Esser, and "timed Queen Bess." Over all this magnificence is to preside Mr. Glovanni Bertini, who was for three years the thef of the dising department at Delmonioo's.